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which a genus is founded, the one species stated by the author to be the 'type.'

Genosyntype. One of a series of species upon which a genus is founded, no one species being the genoholotype.

Genolectotype. The one species subsequently selected out of genosyntypes to become the 'type.' CHARLES SCHUCHERT,
S. S. BUCKMAN.

*THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.
SUMMER MEETING OF SECTION E.*

SECTION E of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold a summer meeting at Syracuse, N. Y., July 19-22. Arrangements have been made for making the meeting enjoyable and profitable to all members of the section. The vicinity of Syracuse is one of great interest in several branches of geology: the fossiliferous rocks of the New York series are well exposed in many ravines; the surface shows most of the phenomena of chief interest in glacial geology; the pre-glacial and the modern topography have been worked out by specialists, and the economic geology of the district is important. The chief study in the field during the meeting will be the gorges and lakes of the glacial drainage, which are the most novel features of the district.

In making its plans for the meeting the sectional committee has accepted the cordial invitation of the committee having in charge the joint summer courses in geology for several eastern universities and colleges to hold a meeting in conjunction with the summer school.

The following program may now be provisionally announced:

Wednesday, July 19, 8.00 p.m.—The section will meet informally for the purpose of organization and of listening to short addresses by the officers of the section, the state geologist and others. Professor T. C. Hopkins, of Syracuse University, will discuss local geology.

Thursday, July 20.—Field day with picnic lunch. The section will visit the Jamesville Lakes, the 'fossil cataracts' and the several glacial stream channels in the vicinity of

Jamesville and part of the shore line of Lake Iroquois in Onondaga Valley. Field addresses will be given by Professor H. L. Fairchild on 'The Local Glacial Features' and by Professor John M. Clarke on 'The New York Series, with Special Reference to the Paleontology and Stratigraphy of the Syracuse district.'

8.00 p.m.—Popular illustrated lecture by Professor H. L. Fairchild on 'Glaciation in North America with Particular Reference to the Effects of the Ice Sheet in Central New York.'

9.30 p.m.—Social meeting in the rooms of the University Club.

Friday, July 21.—Field day with picnic lunch. The party will go by trolley to Fayetteville and thence on foot to the glacial channels and lakes south and west of Fayetteville. Field address by Mr. Frank B. Taylor, 'The Great Lakes in Their Relation to Local Geology.'

8.00 p.m.—Business meeting of the section for the reading and discussion of papers.

Saturday, July 22.—To Fayetteville by trolley or by boat on the Erie Canal. Visit the Fayetteville Channel, Round and White Lakes, the Myceneæ and adjacent channel northeast of Fayetteville, Salina Shales, Manlius limestone, Helderberg limestone, Oriskany sandstone and Onondaga limestone outcrops. Field address by Professor A. W. Grabau on 'The Physical Characters and History of Some New York Foundations.'

Free discussions of all papers will be invited.

Further particulars regarding the meeting may be obtained by addressing Professor T. C. Hopkins, University, Syracuse, N. Y., or the undersigned.

EDMUND OTIS HOVEY,
Secretary Section E,
Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci.
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,
NEW YORK CITY,
May 23, 1905.

PRIZE FOR A METHOD OF SETTING DIAMONDS FOR CUTTING.

CONSIDERING the fact that the setting and resetting of diamonds for cutting purposes involves the use of an alloy, consisting of tin